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flora, Hook. Flor. Bor. Am., ii., 253, t. 235; Thurber in Bot. Cal., ii., p. 321.

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River, alt. 7,500 feet. August.

This seems to be the same as No. 648 of E. Hall's Oregon collection, ticketed "*Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *carinatus*, Hook., var."

82. *Agropyrum caninum*, Reichenb., Icon. Fl. Germ., t. 119; *Triticum caninum*, L.; Gray, Manual, p. 638.

Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. July.

This is the form "differing from the type in its large and spreading, usually much crowded spikelets, and its long, stout and divergent awn," referred to by Dr. Thurber in his remarks under *Triticum caninum*, in Bot. Cal., p. 324. It is certainly very distinct from the ordinary forms of the species, and should at least have a varietal name—say var. MAJUS.

83. *Hordeum nodosum*, L. Thurber Bot. Cal., ii., p. 325; *H. pratense*, Huds.; Gray, Manual, p. 638.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

84. *Elymus Canadensis*, L. Gray, Manual, p. 639.

By streams of the Santa Rita Mts.

85. **Elymus Sitanion*, Schult. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., 327; Watson Bot. King's Exped., 391; *Sitanion elymoides*, Raf.; *Ægilops Hystrix*, Nutt., Gen., i., 86.

Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. May.

Girard College, Philadelphia. F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Note on Cyperus refractus, Eng.—For several years past I have frequently collected in this locality a *Cyperus* which I could not make correspond with any species in Gray or Chapman. On a recent visit to Cambridge I took occasion to look up the subject, and found, in Dr. Gray's herbarium, specimens of the same species with the manuscript name of *Cyperus refractus*, Eng. On calling Mr. Watson's attention to it, he recalled the fact of its publication under that name in *Linnæa*, Vol. xxvi., p. 369, in the description of the Cyperaceæ of the Berlin Herbarium, the type specimen having undoubtedly been furnished by Dr. Engelmann. It is probably the same plant as is described in Steudel as *Cyperus retrofractus*, Eng., but is not the *C. retrofractus* of Torrey. It is a tall, strong plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with from 5 to 10 unequal rays, the longest frequently 10 inches, naked except 1 or 1½ inches at the extremity. The spikelets are 8 to 10 lines long, about 6-flowered, spreading horizontally and becoming retrofracted. The nutlets are triangular, linear-oblong, about 1¼ lines long. It is undoubtedly pretty widely diffused in the country.

Washington, D. C. GEO. VASEY.

Notes from Utah.—In "Fern Notes, VI.," Mr. Davenport speaks of *Aspidium Filix-mas*. This plant was discovered by me in August, 1882, in quantity in the Wasatch Mts., Utah, and it undoubtedly ranges through all the higher mountains of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, etc.

In the same locality, I found in great abundance the rare Utah ferns *Aspidium Lonchitis*, *Polypodium vulgare* (typical form and var. *occidentale*) and *Adiantum pedatum*. The last has remained till this year unseen since its discovery by Mr. Watson ten years ago. The specimens are the same robust ones that are so familiar in the dells of Iowa.

Cleome sparsifolia, Wats.—I have this in excellent specimens. Mr. Watson's specimens were evidently too old, as the figure in Bot. King does not represent the species accurately. The bracts (so conspicuous in the figure) are inconspicuous; they are seldom elliptical, and are always acute. The leaves (which should appear all over the figure, except at the very base) have petioles 6″ to 9″ long, and three oblanceolate, acute leaflets. The petioles gradually lengthen toward the base of the stem, where they are 1′ to 2′ long. The leaflets toward the base become shorter and less acute, till at the root they are spatulate-linear, very obtuse and mucronate. The siliques are often 18″ long. The plant is 2° or more high.

Salt Lake City, Utah. MARCUS E. JONES.

Notes on Michigan Plants.—At Adair, about eight miles west of St. Clair, I spent several weeks last summer, and made a series of notes relative to the flora of that region.

It is said to have been once covered with forests of the white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), but these were thinned out by the lumberers, and finally destroyed by a great fire which ravaged this section of country. I found, however, a few trees, 20–30 feet high, which may have grown from seeds dropped after the fire.

Instead of the old forests, dense growths of *Populus tremuloides*, *grandidentata* and *monilifera* have sprung up in many places and become characteristic of the burnt regions. An occasional *Betula lenta* and *lutea* is sometimes found. The result has been an irregular growth of timber, allowing the passage of the sun's rays and a consequent growth of many sun-loving plants, offering a striking contrast to the ancient sombre forests which usually meet our eyes at this time of the year. In marshy places are found *Ranunculus alismæfolius*, *Ludwigia polycarpa*, *Samolus Valerandi*, var. *Americanus*, *Myosotis laxa* and *Aspidium Noveboracense*. In clearings, *Gnaphalium purpureum* is not uncommon. *Epilobium spicatum* and *Erechthites hieracifolia* are the first to occupy burnt grounds. *Hypericum Canadense*, var. *majus*, *Rubus hispidus*, *Lonicera parviflora*, var. *Douglasii*, *Pyrola elliptica*, the crimson form of *Monotropa Hypopitys*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Hedeoma pulegioides*, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, *Spiranthes Romanzoviana*, *Oakesia sessilifolia* and *Osmunda regalis* belong to the flora. *Daucus Carota* has become naturalized in the country west of Adair. Only two trees of *Liriodendron Tulipifera* were observed. I also found an *Elodes* which, I think, explains the *petiolata* (?) in Wheeler and Smith's catalogue. It was sent at the time to Prof. Thos. C. Porter, and I think that the facts cannot be better stated than by copying the words he used: "It is the same thing which I collected years ago in Central Pennsylvania, and Garber on Lake Conneaut, Crawford Co., in 1868.